

hundred miles although we have paid him our portion of his fees.

The first company of Emigrants passed Fort Laramie last year on the twenty-seventh of July, more than a month later than the emigrants of this year.

The road is long, but pleasant, and the cheapest one to travel on, in the world.

POLITICAL HONESTY.—It has become quite too common a maxim among men who have no rule of right but their own selfish desires, that "all's fair in politics," and much of the disgust felt by pure men at the strife of parties, results from the evils consequent upon the practical use of this unprincipled maxim. To many minds it justifies men in doing for party what no earthly power could excuse if done for themselves. For our part we believe that he who cheats and deceives the public no matter what may be his motive, is a villain. There never was a time when the end sanctified the means; to believe as to confound all ideas of right and wrong.

Once let the practice of injustice of any kind become familiar, and it leavens the whole character with its corruption; and he who cheats the public as a partisan, would but for the laws and popular opinion, do the same wherever his private interest would appear to be the gainer.

THE RIGHT STAMP.—The following resolutions passed at a meeting of the democrats of the Fifth Ward in Cincinnati, prove that the only efficient remedy for the evils of paper money are fully understood in that city, and that they know a better remedy than Free Banking, of the results of which in New York we publish a specimen in another column:

Resolved, That the currency is the great question of the day, and that *hard money* is the true policy for both governed and government; and that we hereby pledge ourselves to wage war upon all Banks whatever, till the revenue is collected, exchanges made and wages paid in gold and silver, according to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we deeply resent the insult to our common sense, as well as the injury to our rights, from the fresh emission of paper money in this State. The whigs have thereby expelled our gold and silver, when they cannot add a dollar to the value of our products, nor one cent to wages. The law has been created only to make the rich richer, the poor poorer.

Resolved, That the condition of Ohio before any banks were established under Kelley's bill was prosperous, and her people content, and that when manifest evils came by bad laws, they must be cured by the servants of the people; the Legislature giving the remedy, and the Courts seeing to its faithful application.

Resolved, That at ordinary times, paper money fertilizes the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow, but on the approach of danger, it eats the very sinews of war, by making the men bad, the money worse, and the Government helpless.

Resolved, That we may speak of paper money in the words of its worst enemy, Andrew Jackson, when he destroyed the *United States Bank*:—"It is such a friend and ally of aristocrats, so corrupt and yet so powerful, that nothing but its total overthrow can bring back safety and equal rights to the people."

Resolved, That we are in favor of an absolute divorce of our State and Federal Government from all connection with the banking system. We expect the Independent Treasury to be restored to that first place among our institutions, which it has in the affections of the people.

PROGRESS OF AGITATION.—Cassius M. Clay, not long since, established in Lexington, the *True American*, a journal devoted to the abolition of slavery in Kentucky. Mr. Clay has led the way of agitating this question in its proper place—in a slave state of which he is a native and a citizen. It appears, however, that the South will not consent to permit the discussion of this vexed question. The following is Mr. Clay's reply to the letter of a committee, on behalf of a meeting of citizens of Lexington requesting him to stop the publication of his paper as the discussion was supposed to be of a dangerous tendency. "Whatever may be thought of the propriety of abolition none will deny Mr. Clay to be a noble and gallant man, fearless in the maintenance of what he conceives to be truth and justice.

Stas:—I received through the hands of Mr. Thomas H. Waters, one of your committee, since candle light your extraordinary letter.

Inasmuch as two of your committee and myself are not upon speaking terms, and when I add to this the fact that you have taken occasion to address me a note of this character, when I am on a bed of sickness of more than a month's standing from which I have ventured at intervals to rise out and to write a few paragraphs which caused a relapse, I think that the American people will agree with me, that your office is a base and dishonorable one, more particularly when they reflect that you have had more than two months while I was in health, to accomplish the same purpose.

I say in reply to your assertion, that you are a committee appointed by a respectable portion of the community, that it can not be true.

Traitors to the laws and constitution cannot be deemed respectable by any but assassins, pirates and highway robbers.

Your meeting is one unknown to the laws and constitution of my country; it was secret in its proceedings; its purpose, its spirit, its action, like its mode of existence, are wholly unknown to and in direct violation of every known principle of honor, religion or government, held sacred by the civilized world. I treat them with the burning contempt of a brave heart and loyal citizen. I deny their power and defy their action.

It may be true that those men are excited as you say, whose interest it is to prey upon the excitement and distresses of the country. What tyrant ever failed to be excited when his unjust power was about to be taken from

his hands? But I deny, utterly deny, and call for proof that there is any just ground for this agitation.

In every case of violence by the blacks since the publication of my paper, it has been proven, and will be again proven by my representatives, if my life should fall to be spared, that there has been special causes for their action, independent of, and having no relation to the *True American* or its doctrine.

Your advice in regard to my personal safety is worthy of the source whence it emanated, and meets with the same contempt from me which the purposes of your mission excite. Go tell your secret convulsions of cowardly assassins that C. M. Clay knows his rights and how to defend them.

C. M. CLAY.

Lexington, August 15, 1845.

Mr. Clay published an address to the people of Kentucky favorable to his views, which does not appear to have met any response, for we find that on the 15th ult. another meeting of the citizens of Lexington was organized, Mr. Hicks in the chair. Clay's reply was read. A preamble and resolutions were presented by Mr. Wattles, and read by the Hon. Thos. F. Marshall. It was a warm response to Cassius M. Clay.

It is said that Cassius M. Clay made his will, sent his bed to his office, as he was too unwell to sit up long at a time, and resolved to defend himself to the last extremity. The meeting, however, adjourned quietly, after appointing a general meeting to be held on the 18th of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county.

Mr. Clay subsequently issued a hand bill with a view to elicit excitement, but the county meeting assembled to the amount of 2,500 to 3,000 and appointed a committee of sixty men, without assailing Mr. Clay personally, had his printing materials boxed up and sent them out of the State into Cincinnati, where they remain subject to the order of Mr. Clay, and this was done without resistance. The *True American* we have never seen, and know nothing of its tone and temper. The following objectionable article is however given as a specimen in our exchanges.

"When the great hearted of our land weep, and the man of reflection meditates in the contemplation of our national apostasy, there are men pursuing gain and pleasure, who smile with contempt and indifference at their appeals. But remember, ye who dwell in marble palaces, that there are strong arms and fiery hearts and iron pikes in the streets, and pines of glass only between them and the silver plate on the board, and the snow-skinned woman on the ottoman. When you have mocked at virtue, denied the agency of God in the affairs of men, and made rapine your honeyed faith, tremble, for the day of retribution is at hand, and the masses will be avenged!"

The worst features which a resort to Lynch law to protect property presents to us, is that it will hereafter be used as a precedent to excuse agrarian outrages, and sanction popular violence when directed against property, while it is utterly powerless to check agitation, if it does not increase its force and fervency.

NEW PAPER.—The *Democratic Post* is a new democratic sheet published at Perryburg, Wood county, by W. M. Case, Esq. It is fairly printed and its editorials thus far evince a creditable share of literary and political ability. We wish it success.

SAMUEL PIKE, Esq. has established a *Pike*, in Pike county, on the Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike, a very handsome and spirited paper, called the *Pike*! In the words of Antony Welles, Esq., when that ever memorable character became mantrapped because he couldn't get rid of his money—Mr. Pike has devoted the remainder of his days to a *Pike*. He intends to make great work with the whigs in his region, and to administer to them a weekly dose of wholesome *pikery*, until they have restored to a state of perfect political health. Success to him; may the *"Pike*!" find its way into the hands of thousands of men who can appreciate his talent, and worthy reward it.—*Ohio Statesman*.

There is not sufficient gold and silver in the world to do the business of the world—say the whigs. Truly not while banks drive all better currency than paper out of circulation. Let there be a due value set upon specie—let it not have to contend with an inferior standard of value and it will be found abundant.

In Europe and America there is, In coin, \$1,875,942,800

In plate, jewelry, &c., 2,000,000,000

The mines of the world produce, annually,

In gold, \$14,698,995

In silver, 18,407,030

In 1833, France using no notes under

500 francs, had a currency of the precious metals, amounting to \$30,000,000

England, using notes as low as £5, had but \$30,000,000

The United States using notes for

\$1, had, in 1832, but 20,000,000

Which since the passage of the "Gold

bill," had risen to 80,000,000

Showing, most conclusively, that it is bank

notes that banish specie and impoverish a nation.

The foregoing is abstracted from an address

on banking, delivered by Mr. Burgess, in 1842,

and is based on calculations made by Gouge, Jacobs, and other writers in authority.

Thiers relates of M. de la Fayette, a French Philosopher that when assailed for his obstinate attachment to what he believed right, he nobly replied, that "truth was not the property of an individual citizen to be bartered away at his will." And he who is very indulgent to others errors will frequently be found to have no correct standard of his own.

A murderer named Daniel McGrath, is to be hung at Van Wert county, on the second Friday in October. FLY AHEAD BROTHERS.—*Dayton Enquirer*.

We must confess we never saw a more unfortunate attempt at wit. We hope that in Ohio the period will not long be delayed when the mad mirth of the gallows will cease to shame humanity.

YOU HAD BETTER COME DOWN!—Our friend Knapp, of the Bucyrus Forum, Crawford county, publishes a statement by Mr. Larwill, the Clerk of the Court of that county, to the effect that since 1834 there have only been ten suits on the records in which a Bank is a party. This is excellent, and entitles Crawford county to stand high among her sister counties as very slightly defiled by contamination with Bankings; but does not quite entitle her to take the lead, as that place is reserved for Putnam, which is entirely free from Banks and pure from their contamination. Just read the following and give in at once:

STATE OF OHIO, } T. MOSES LEE, Clerk of the Putnam County Court of Common Pleas. Putnam county do hereby certify that having examined the books in this office, I find no suit on record in which any Bank is a Party since the organization of said county.

MOSES LEE, Clerk.

Sept. 2, 1845.

In counties where banks exist there are but few sheriff's sales to which Banks are not party, and their newspapers have only to be glanced at to see the evils of bank influence. Putnam has her share of active and enterprising citizens, she has progressed proportionally with any county in the State, she is yet progressing, and her jail has not been occupied by offenders more than a month during the last three years. We would have a different tale to tell, had we been an unfortunate slave to have among us that author of poverty, degradation and crime—a Bank.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A MIRROR FOR OHIO.—The Free Banking system in New York was the program which federal partisans last winter held up to the people of Ohio for their imitation. The origin and progress of that system is pretty well known—here is a picture of its close, to a considerable extent, it is a kind of mirror in which the people of Ohio may look and see their own fatality plainly delineated.

The following statement presents the names of the broken banks under the General Banking law—the time of their failure, the amount of security sold January 1st, 1845; the amount realized from the sale; the circulation at the time of sale; and the cents on a dollar thus far paid by the Comptroller. For one or two of the particulars, we are indebted to the Comptroller's Report of last year, we have been unable to obtain this for the documents accompanying the report of this year, and are not aware that they vary the amount in any of the details below.

BANKS.	TIME OF FAILURE.	AMOUNT OF SECURITY SOLD JAN. 1, 1845.	AMOUNT REALIZED FROM SALE.	CIRCULATION AT TIME OF SALE.	CENTS ON A DOLLAR PAID BY COMPTROLLER.
Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Albany, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of New York, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Cleveland, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Erie, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Hamilton, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Oswego, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Rensselaer, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Saratoga, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Schenectady, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Sullivan, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Ulster, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Warren, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Yates, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Albany, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of New York, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Cleveland, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Erie, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Hamilton, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Oswego, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Rensselaer, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Saratoga, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Schenectady, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Sullivan, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Ulster, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Warren, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100
Bank of Yates, N. Y.	1838	10,000	10,000	10,000	100

The percent, paid on some of the bills of some of the above banks has been at two rates. The bill that has been secured by stocks has been redeemed at a higher rate generally than those secured by mortgages. Our statement is the principal rate of redemption.

As soon as the whole of American troops ordered to Texas shall have reached there, a force of three thousand men will be concentrated on the southern frontier. The naval force in the Gulf amounts to two hundred guns. On the Pacific side of Mexico, we shall soon have ten men of war.—*Ohio Statesman*.

MORE DOINGS AT LEXINGTON.—We learn from the Lexington Inquirer, of yesterday, that on Tuesday night, some of the people of that city, occupying no enviable position in society made a brutal attack upon several free negroes, beating them most cruelly and tearing and feathering one of them in the public square. The watchmen took no cognizance of the proceeding. The Inquirer speaks of the blacks, who were so brutally treated, as men who make an honest living for themselves and families, and demean themselves peaceably and inoffensively.

The citizens of Lexington held a meeting on the subject, at the conclusion of, on Wednesday, Ben. Gratz in the chair. The meeting passed strong resolutions against the outrages upon the blacks on the preceding night, pledged themselves to aid the city authorities in detecting and bringing to punishment the authors of those outrages, and in suppressing all subsequent attempts of a similar character.—*Louisville Journal*.

THE CROWS IN OHIO.—Mr. Butcher, editor of the Ohio Cultivator, Columbus, is travelling through this State, making observations upon the crops, and acquainting himself with the different localities. He says the corn is coming in heavy, oats and potatoes full, middling wheat and grass light. He says there is more drouth in Northern Ohio in the last two articles than any other portion of the State.—*Extinguer*.

BRY HARVEY, THE FUGITIVE.—This important gentleman in Kentucky, who has been driven from his home by the public or his base endeavor to dishonor a female relative sent to him to be protected, arrived in his flight at Lawrenceburg. There he was received by the hosts of the crowd, and the sound of horns and tin pans, and chased from the town. He proceeded at Harrodsburg. There he was ordered off by the pro-

prietors of the Springs, and finding his situation rather critical, he proceeded to Louisville, where he was concealed at the last account. This man was one of the electors for the State of Kentucky, at the last election, and cast his vote for Henry Clay as President. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Owsley, which office he held at the time of his flight. He is now about 70 years of age, or near it. He is a refreshing specimen of "all the decency" party.

CIRCASSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg, says the Courier des Etats Unis, from which we translate the following, states that so far from having experienced a new reverse in the Caucasus, the Russian army has possessed itself of a post, the occupation of which is very important for their operations in the mountains. The Circassians, to the number of three thousand, have suffered severe losses, and three of its chiefs have fallen into the hands of Count Warinoff.

It is certainly not impossible that the Russian army of operations, consisting of 75,000 men, may have obtained some partial success; but letters from Tiflis render it certain that the plan of the campaign has failed, and that the line has been broken by the Circassians. Count Warouzzoff, though an indomitable military leader, is not a disciple of his own native talents. He has introduced order into the army, but has not succeeded in infusing into the Russian soldier, a slow but sure, and an automation in maneuvering, the qualities necessary to fit him for successful mountain warfare.

Besides other advantages in this contest, Russia has against her the reminiscences of her own government in Caucasus; for among her most formidable and desperate enemies she finds the population of those districts that she has once had under her control. They know by dreadful experience that death with arms in hand is preferable to Russian domination. And hence that desperate and determined resistance which the love of independence, great as it is among all mountaineers, does not suffice to account for.

FREE BANKING.

We are led to these remarks, having noticed a labored article in the last Ohio Statesman, headed "Independent Banking System." This article is ill timed. No such system of Banking could emanate from a sound Buckeye statesman. The Democracy of Ohio, have had too much experience in those swindling shops, to adopt any such system of Banking at present; and to say the least, it illy becomes a Democrat so recently transplanted from Massachusetts, to recommend such a scheme. Should the Democratic party succeed at the approaching election, so far as to obtain control of both branches of the State Legislature, their duty will be plain. It will devolve, first upon that body, to repeal Alfred Kelley's odious Banking system. The Democracy should recognize no privileged class. One class of citizens should not be taxed for the exclusive benefit of another, or for the purpose of driving capital into banks, as is the case with the present law. Has the editor of the Statesman yet learned that the Democratic party of Ohio, is not the Bank party? The less Democrats have to do with Banks, the better; the further they remove from them, the praver their principles. We long to see the day when the Democracy of Ohio, as one man, shall advance to the polls, with knife in hand, ready to clip and cut the great jugular vein of this *barbarism*, which originated in England and which has produced so many fatherless, disgraceful abortions on this side the Atlantic, and particularly within the borders of our own State. We are happy to witness the strides that are making on this subject, by our Democratic "progressive" brethren of other States. Persevere brethren, your untiring efforts will accomplish much. We expect to see at the next assembling of Congress, a complete divorce of Bank and State. The decree has gone forth—Federalism, with all its money-doll influence cannot prevent it.—The Sub-Treasury bill, with some slight alteration, will be enacted. It is a measure due Mr. Van Buren, and thus who supported him, in the dark hours of adversity.—*Garrisonian*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of order to me directed from the Court of common pleas of Putnam county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of day Court House in said county, on Monday, the 6th of October next, 1845, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day the following described tract of land, to wit:

The east half of the south west quarter and the north west quarter of the south west quarter of section No. eighteen in township one south range eight east, situated in said county of Putnam, and taken as the property of Samuel Hooper, to satisfy a decree in Chancery in favour of Nathaniel H. Bagley.

T. R. McCLURE, Sheriff.
Kalida, Sept. 1, 1845. 2361

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed from the Court of common pleas of Putnam county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in said county, on Monday, the 6th day of October next, 1845, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day the following described tract of land to wit:

The north west quarter of the north east quarter of section nineteen, town one south, range eight east, containing forty acres, taken as the property of A. Chibald and Melinda Powell at the suit of James Wilson.

T. R. McCLURE, Sheriff.
Kalida, Sept. 1, 1845. 2361

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your order for the making of a suit of clothing in the latest fashion from P. H. Adams, and in preparation to fulfill the same in the time of service in a careful and workmanlike manner. Please to send the order to the address of the tailor, at the time. Show next house above T. Conitzer's corner. Kalida, July 8, 1845. 128

WESTERN HOTEL, (Gilboa.)
CHRISTIAN HESS
HAS purchased the well known tavern stand in Gilboa, Putnam county, Ohio, lately occupied by John E. Creighton, and has fitted the same up for the accommodation of the public. He hopes, by a strict attention to the wants and convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage, to merit continuance of the same. Gilboa, Feb. 4, 44.

LAND AGENCY.
The subscriber has established a Land Agency at Kalida, Ohio, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, payment of Taxes, &c., in the Counties of Putnam, Paulding and Van Wert. Being connected with the American Associated Agency, which extends throughout the United States and the principal States of Europe, he expects to be of essential benefit to all who may engage his services.
GEO. SKINNER.
Kalida, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1844. 2091

Great Reduction of Price!
PROSPECTUS OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

THE price of the DEMOCRATIC REVIEW has heretofore been too high—not for its size, cost, and character, but for the means of tens of thousands of readers who would be glad to receive it, and among whom it is highly desirable that it should circulate. For the purpose, therefore, of largely widening the range of its usefulness, and of multiplying the numbers of those to whom it may be accessible, it has been determined, simultaneously with the great reduction in the expenses of the postage, to reduce its subscription price, also, from five to only Three dollars; and when several unite in subscription to as low as 250, or even 230 per annum. This very large reduction in the receipts (accompanied with but a comparatively small diminution of expenses) involves, of course, an entire sacrifice of profit upon it, unless compensated by a vast multiplication of subscribers. There will be at the outset only a small reduction in its number of pages; soon to be restored to its old number, without increase of price, when the anticipated success of the experiment shall justify it.

The PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS will be continued—engraved in better and more costly style than heretofore.

The POSTAGE will hereafter, for any distance, be only five and a half cents; it has heretofore been, for over 100 miles, eighteen cents.

We look for an extension of circulation to be reckoned by tens of thousands, as the result and compensation of this great reduction of price. Every friend of the work, and of the Democratic principles and cause, is confidently appealed to, to exert himself with an active interest to procure it subscribers; both to extend its usefulness, and to carry it successfully through the crisis of this great reduction of its receipts.

Those who have paid in advance for the coming year, will receive it, at the reduced rate, for a year and a half.

TERMS HEREOFORTH.
(Invariably in advance.)

Single copy, \$3 00 Eight copies, \$20 00

Four copies, 11 00 Thirteen " 30 00

It will thus be seen that when thirteen copies are ordered at once, the price is brought down to about \$2.30 each. For six months, half these rates.

These rates afford high inducements to agents and others to interest themselves to procure subscribers.

The cash system and payment in advance must be uncompromisingly adhered to. The past relaxation of it has caused an accumulation of not far from \$10,000 of debts due to the work. Hereafter this must be wholly reformed; nor must either eminent political friends, or the most intimate personal ones, be dispensed on experiencing its application, in the stoppage of their numbers, if they neglect this rule, the vital necessity of which, at the present reduced rates, must be obvious to all.

No communications will be taken from the Post Office unless free of postage.

All communications, both on editorial and publishing business, must be addressed henceforward to the undersigned. Those relating to the settlement of past debts due the work will be still addressed to Mr. H. G. LANGLEY, 8 Astor House, the past arrangements with whom, as publisher, have reached their termination.

J. L. O'SULLIVAN.
July, 1845, 132 Nassau street, New York.

LAST LIKENESS OF GEN. JACKSON.

The admirable Daguerrotype of General Jackson, taken by Anthony Edwards & Co. a few weeks before his death, has been purchased for the use of the Democratic Review. It is in the hands of the artist, and will be engraved in the finest style of mezzotint of extra size. It is a most beautiful and interesting work declared by Mr. Van Buren and others to give a more perfect idea of the good and great old man than any other likeness; and ought to be possessed and framed by every friend who loves or reveres his memory. Those who subscribe early will receive it as one of the regular series of Portraits.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of eight writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered from the Court of common pleas of Putnam county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House on Monday the 6th day of October next, 1845, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day the following described tract of land, to wit:

The west half of the south east quarter of section thirty-one township one north range eight east, containing eighty acres more or less; taken as the property of Shilmon Blodgett at the suit of Matthew Chambers and others.

T. R. McCLURE, Sheriff.
Kalida, Sept. 1, 1845. 2361

KALIDA HOTEL—KALIDA, OHIO.

THE undersigned, having taken the above establishment, is now prepared to furnish the traveling community with accommodations not exceeded by any other hotel in this portion of Ohio.
T. R. McCLURE.
Kalida Feb. 20, 1845. 1571